

## THE LOUISIANIAN.

Wm. G. BROWN, Editor.

SUNDAY MARCH 12, 1871.

THE LOUISIANIAN IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AND SUNDAY AT 114, Carondelet Street, New Orleans.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: ONE YEAR, \$5.00; SIX MONTHS, \$2.50.

THREE MONTHS, \$1.00; ONE MONTH, \$0.25.

NOTICE.

All communications must be addressed to "The Louisianaian," and anonymous letters and no correspondence will be published, nor necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith and responsibility.

We are not responsible for the opinions of our contributors.

CAST IT NOT AWAY.

By George L. DRAKE.

Dear Spring's soft fragrance filled the air,

When first these green buds swelled; but old love's warm sunshine filled my life,

When close my heart you held.

As into beauty burst the rose,

So grew my love each day;

That love you trifled with,

And cast it soon away.

Whose bright hair shall make the

old worn gold strings twine again?

How is it the past, Miss Nelly? Is Moore

not a favorite of yours? Possible? Tut,

the soul of wit and wit and sentiment?

Tommy Moore! Well, good-

evening, all! You have a very curious bit

of antiquity there, ma'am," turning to

me, patronizingly, "and some day,

when I have leisure, I shall be happy to

hear you perform on it" to auditory

"Ah-h" said Nelly, with a long

drawn sigh of disgust, as soon as the

door was shut behind him. "Oh, grand-

mother! If you were dressed in your old

brocades and jewels as in the picture,

you need not be vexed with crea-

tures like that."

Agnes laughed. "It's a cheap dignity

that depends on brocades and jewels, sir.

True merit would despise it, I think."

"It's the only kind of dignity that

commands respect from vulgar people."

THE AUTHOR OF "THE SECOND LIFE," ETC.

The harp was carried up to Mary's

room; but Dr. Wotton's administration was,

probably, but a bit of civil compliment,

or he honored it with but a passing

glance. I fancied (I had a jealous eye

where my girls were concerned) that he

had in Nelly metal more attractive

than my old specimen of inlaid work

and gold strings. He followed her quick,

grateful movements with a look which

was to me both furtive and sinister—the

man's very love would be sinister.

He asked me to play, however, one

evening, some weeks afterward, with a

caresome, indifferent tone, which would

have been considered unseemly and

underbred, to a person of his own

age. When I declined, he

so to rebuke in my manner, but stepped

boldly from my daughter's bedside to the

corner where stood the harp, and run his

fingers sharply over the strings.

This wife is of a different class of

goods from our brass and catgut,

admittedly. "This mosaic," too, looking

closer. "On my soul, that's well

done! I'd venture to bet this old

rattle-trap would bring a pretty penny

in the market."

"You women, Ellen, judge men by the

outside. There's not a nobler, more man-

ly soul than that in George Choate's

homely little body."

He went out abruptly. I kept my eyes

on Agnes as he spoke, but it was impos-

sible to tell how his words affected her.

She bowed on quietly, indifferent to the

blame or praise of her lover. I had dis-

covered before now that she arrived at

her own conclusions with but little regard

to the popular prejudices of the family;

and once having taken her ground, stood

on it immovable as a rock. It is gener-

ally the case with your gentle, soft-speak-

ing women.

John came home when I sat alone

that evening, and began pacing

up and down the floor, his head bent, his

hands clasped.

"You are perplexed about Aggy, dear

boy," I ventured. "I am sure there is no

cause for anxiety. I do not believe that

"Do not tell me, what you guess of her

feelings," he said. "We have no right to

do that, until she chooses to acknowledge

it. But Choate is miserably poor, and

we know what the hardships and losses

of a master, pinched life are."

"He has no better salary than yours?"

"But we won't discuss it again,

putting his arms about in his affection-

ate, boyish way. "We have trouble enough

for every day. I am going to carry your

harp up to mother's room to-night. She

signed to me that she would like to hear

it. Dr. Wotton asked that you would

play when he was present. He admires

## THE LOUISIANIAN.

REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES.

MARCH 12, 1871.

and fifty miles (3500) of the Revised

Statutes of Louisiana, presented by J.

Moncure, of Caddo; favorably and re-

commend its passage.

House bill No. 113, an act supplement-

ary to the several acts to the town of

Franklin, fixing the salary of the Mayor

and Councilmen, and granting to said

Mayor and Councilmen certain powers,

presented by Emerson Bentley, of St.

Marie; favorably and recommend its pas-

sage.

House bill No. 135, an act to compen-

date John Ray for superintending and

printing the revised Civil Code and Code

of Practice, and compiling a digest of the

Statutes of the State, of a general char-

acter, etc., presented by Mr. Faulkner,

of Caldwell; favorably and recommend

its passage.

House bill No. 191, an act to change

the time of holding sessions of the dis-

trict court in the Tenth Judicial District

and to establish two additional terms in

parish of Caddo for the trial of State cases,

presented by George L. Smith, of Caddo,

favorably and recommend its passage.

House bill No. 52, an act entitled an

act to grant persons who are studying law

and not licensed to practice in courts of

justice of the peace in this State, pre-

sented by Cain Sartain, of Carroll; unfa-

vitably and recommend its rejection.

Also inform your honorable body that

the Senate has concurred in

House bill No. 87, to be entitled an act

for the relief of John L. Lewis, of the

parish of Claiborne.

And the President of the Senate has

signed enrolled House bill entitled an

act to change the venue in the case of

David Fisher, J. C. Oliver and Celestine

Oliver, from Ascension parish to the

parish of Jefferson.

CHARLES H. MERRITT, Secretary of the Senate.

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE.

The Committee on Claims, through its

chairman, submitted the following report,

which was read and received:

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the

House of Representatives:

CHARLES H. MERRITT, Secretary of the Senate.

Mr. J. B. Lott, of Rapides, by permission,

made the following statement:

"Having discovered, upon investigation,

that I was reported as having voted

on the twenty-sixth day session, in the

affirmative, on the vote taken to confirm

in their seats, as members of the

House, Messrs. Lambias, Pond, Huston, Brown,

Bryant, and Moncure, Democrats, I now

declare that such was not the case; but

that I voted in the negative on the adop-

tion of the motion.

The Speaker laid before the House the

following communication from the Gov-

ernor, which was read, received, accepted,

and five hundred copies of the accom-

panying report was ordered to be printed.

Mr. J. B. Lott, of Rapides, by permission,

made the following statement:

"Having discovered, upon investigation,

that I was reported as having voted

on the twenty-sixth day session, in the

affirmative, on the vote taken to confirm

## THE LOUISIANIAN.

W. G. BROWN, EDITORIAL  
SUNDAY MARCH 12, 1871.

The *Louisianian* is published every Sunday and Sunday at 114, Carondelet Street, New Orleans.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: **100**  
One Year. **50**  
Six Months. **25**

TRAV. MONTH. **125**  
Single Copy. **10**

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Per square of eight lines, or its equivalent in space, first insertion **15**, and each subsequent insertion **5** cents.

ADVERTISING RECEIVED.

Advertisers in *THE LOUISIANIAN*, as a matter of course, receive a *quid pro quo* for their patronage, and we are glad of it.

All communications must be addressed to "Editor of the *Louisianian*," and anonymous letters must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.

We are not responsible for the opinions of our contributors.

To-day the usual Sabbath services at Straight University, Rev. Dr. Thompson, the Pastor, will officiate.

THE NEW SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

Under the amended School Law, the old ward boards of directors for the public schools of the city have been dispensed with, and the city divided into School Districts, with one director from each. The State Board of Education has made the appointments, as follows:

First district, Michael Hahn; second district, H. C. Dibble; third district, Thomas Lynne; fourth district, P. B. S. Pinchbeck; fifth district, John R. Clay; sixth district, B. F. Joubert; seventh district, C. W. Boothby; eighth district, J. B. Cooper; ninth district, J. T. Jackson; tenth district, James Longstreet; eleventh district, E. W. Pierce; twelfth district, Lucius C. Matlock; thirteenth district, W. H. Toy. Mr. John S. Walton, Administrator of Finance, is ex-officio member of the board.

The Board thus constituted, held its first meeting on Friday evening, and effected a permanent organization electing Hon. H. C. Dibble, President, and Mr. Rollins, Secretary.

The change of the Directors has caused considerable anxiety and uneasiness among the teachers of the various schools, and all their leisure hours are consumed in efforts to see the respective Directors, so as to be retained in their situations. At the same time, the Directors are besieged by hosts of applicants who are desirous of obtaining teacherships. We recommend to the Directors an early settlement of this question, and retain who to be retained and permit them to pursue their work without the uncertainty at present attending them, and relieve themselves from the annoyance of perpetual applications.

We hope that in a short time the schools will assume something of the character that the resources at command will warrant the community in expecting.

In the magnitude of the struggle between the two powerful governments, France and Prussia, in the interest manifested in the fisheries and the Alabama questions—the San Domingo annexation scheme and the Southern outrages—in the almost entire absorption of attention to these more prominent matters, the Cuban struggle nearly dwindled into utter insignificance, and was all but forgotten. But with the restoration of peace in Europe—the settlement of the fisheries dispute—the appointment of commissioners to negotiate on the Alabama Claims, and the prosecution of an inquiry into the probable advantages the country would reap from annexing Samana Bay, we can turn a little attention again to straggling Cuba. The latest reports of engagements say that the insurgents have been worsted in several places. During the fortnight preceding March 3d, it is claimed that fifty-two insurgents were killed and over four thousand persons gave in their adhesion to the Spanish Government.

The New York Herald failing to obtain anything that mere rumors of the doings of the Joint High Commission, is not disposed to "make too much of mere talk," which the Commissioners seem resolved to pass away. Lent, and beginne news-mongers with. Nothing more seems to be expected but "winning and dining" from the English Commissioners, but the United States Representatives are reminded that the eyes of forty millions of people are upon them.

Every traveler over the bridge across the New Canal at the point opposite the Half-Way House, must be grateful to Administrator Lewis for his resolution to erect lamp posts at this point, to show the spirited travelers their way on the road.

Many inconveniences frequently arise, and great losses sometimes occur from parties not knowing how to proceed in the prosecution of their suits. To no class, perhaps, is this more applicable than to inventors, whose time is necessarily so much engrossed by the one all-absorbing idea which they propose to astonish the world—immortalize themselves, and benefit science with, that they fail to become acquainted with the routine and red tapism which lie between them and a patent. To such, we recommend a call on Mrs. Stace & O'Neil, at 180 Canal street, who will be found fully prepared to attend to all the business of this description entrusted to them, during and subsequent to its examination.

These gentlemen are also ready to receive and fill all orders for every kind of household and farming utensils.

Advertisers in *THE LOUISIANIAN*, as a matter of course, receive a *quid pro quo* for their patronage, and we are glad of it.

All communications must be addressed to "Editor of the *Louisianian*," and anonymous letters must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.

We are not responsible for the opinions of our contributors.

To-day the usual Sabbath services at Straight University, Rev. Dr. Thompson, the Pastor, will officiate.

THE NEW SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

Under the amended School Law, the old ward boards of directors for the public schools of the city have been dispensed with, and the city divided into School Districts, with one director from each. The State Board of Education has made the appointments, as follows:

First district, Michael Hahn; second district, H. C. Dibble; third district, Thomas Lynne; fourth district, P. B. S. Pinchbeck; fifth district, John R. Clay; sixth district, B. F. Joubert; seventh district, C. W. Boothby; eighth district, J. B. Cooper; ninth district, J. T. Jackson; tenth district, James Longstreet; eleventh district, E. W. Pierce; twelfth district, Lucius C. Matlock; thirteenth district, W. H. Toy. Mr. John S. Walton, Administrator of Finance, is ex-officio member of the board.

The Board thus constituted, held its first meeting on Friday evening, and effected a permanent organization electing Hon. H. C. Dibble, President, and Mr. Rollins, Secretary.

The change of the Directors has caused considerable anxiety and uneasiness among the teachers of the various schools, and all their leisure hours are consumed in efforts to see the respective Directors, so as to be retained in their situations. At the same time, the Directors are besieged by hosts of applicants who are desirous of obtaining teacherships. We recommend to the Directors an early settlement of this question, and retain who to be retained and permit them to pursue their work without the uncertainty at present attending them, and relieve themselves from the annoyance of perpetual applications.

We hope that in a short time the schools will assume something of the character that the resources at command will warrant the community in expecting.

In the magnitude of the struggle between the two powerful governments, France and Prussia, in the interest manifested in the fisheries and the Alabama questions—the San Domingo annexation scheme and the Southern outrages—in the almost entire absorption of attention to these more prominent matters, the Cuban struggle nearly dwindled into utter insignificance, and was all but forgotten. But with the restoration of peace in Europe—the settlement of the fisheries dispute—the appointment of commissioners to negotiate on the Alabama Claims, and the prosecution of an inquiry into the probable advantages the country would reap from annexing Samana Bay, we can turn a little attention again to straggling Cuba. The latest reports of engagements say that the insurgents have been worsted in several places. During the fortnight preceding March 3d, it is claimed that fifty-two insurgents were killed and over four thousand persons gave in their adhesion to the Spanish Government.

The New York Herald failing to obtain anything that mere rumors of the doings of the Joint High Commission, is not disposed to "make too much of mere talk," which the Commissioners seem resolved to pass away. Lent, and beginne news-mongers with. Nothing more seems to be expected but "winning and dining" from the English Commissioners, but the United States Representatives are reminded that the eyes of forty millions of people are upon them.

Every traveler over the bridge across the New Canal at the point opposite the Half-Way House, must be grateful to Administrator Lewis for his resolution to erect lamp posts at this point, to show the spirited travelers their way on the road.

Advertisers in *THE LOUISIANIAN*, as a matter of course, receive a *quid pro quo* for their patronage, and we are glad of it.

All communications must be addressed to "Editor of the *Louisianian*," and anonymous letters must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.

We are not responsible for the opinions of our contributors.

To-day the usual Sabbath services at Straight University, Rev. Dr. Thompson, the Pastor, will officiate.

THE NEW SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

Under the amended School Law, the old ward boards of directors for the public schools of the city have been dispensed with, and the city divided into School Districts, with one director from each. The State Board of Education has made the appointments, as follows:

First district, Michael Hahn; second district, H. C. Dibble; third district, Thomas Lynne; fourth district, P. B. S. Pinchbeck; fifth district, John R. Clay; sixth district, B. F. Joubert; seventh district, C. W. Boothby; eighth district, J. B. Cooper; ninth district, J. T. Jackson; tenth district, James Longstreet; eleventh district, E. W. Pierce; twelfth district, Lucius C. Matlock; thirteenth district, W. H. Toy. Mr. John S. Walton, Administrator of Finance, is ex-officio member of the board.

The Board thus constituted, held its first meeting on Friday evening, and effected a permanent organization electing Hon. H. C. Dibble, President, and Mr. Rollins, Secretary.

The change of the Directors has caused considerable anxiety and uneasiness among the teachers of the various schools, and all their leisure hours are consumed in efforts to see the respective Directors, so as to be retained in their situations. At the same time, the Directors are besieged by hosts of applicants who are desirous of obtaining teacherships. We recommend to the Directors an early settlement of this question, and retain who to be retained and permit them to pursue their work without the uncertainty at present attending them, and relieve themselves from the annoyance of perpetual applications.

We hope that in a short time the schools will assume something of the character that the resources at command will warrant the community in expecting.

In the magnitude of the struggle between the two powerful governments, France and Prussia, in the interest manifested in the fisheries and the Alabama questions—the San Domingo annexation scheme and the Southern outrages—in the almost entire absorption of attention to these more prominent matters, the Cuban struggle nearly dwindled into utter insignificance, and was all but forgotten. But with the restoration of peace in Europe—the settlement of the fisheries dispute—the appointment of commissioners to negotiate on the Alabama Claims, and the prosecution of an inquiry into the probable advantages the country would reap from annexing Samana Bay, we can turn a little attention again to straggling Cuba. The latest reports of engagements say that the insurgents have been worsted in several places. During the fortnight preceding March 3d, it is claimed that fifty-two insurgents were killed and over four thousand persons gave in their adhesion to the Spanish Government.

The New York Herald failing to obtain anything that mere rumors of the doings of the Joint High Commission, is not disposed to "make too much of mere talk," which the Commissioners seem resolved to pass away. Lent, and beginne news-mongers with. Nothing more seems to be expected but "winning and dining" from the English Commissioners, but the United States Representatives are reminded that the eyes of forty millions of people are upon them.

Every traveler over the bridge across the New Canal at the point opposite the Half-Way House, must be grateful to Administrator Lewis for his resolution to erect lamp posts at this point, to show the spirited travelers their way on the road.

Advertisers in *THE LOUISIANIAN*, as a matter of course, receive a *quid pro quo* for their patronage, and we are glad of it.

All communications must be addressed to "Editor of the *Louisianian*," and anonymous letters must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.

We are not responsible for the opinions of our contributors.

To-day the usual Sabbath services at Straight University, Rev. Dr. Thompson, the Pastor, will officiate.

THE NEW SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

Under the amended School Law, the old ward boards of directors for the public schools of the city have been dispensed with, and the city divided into School Districts, with one director from each. The State Board of Education has made the appointments, as follows:

First district, Michael Hahn; second district, H. C. Dibble; third district, Thomas Lynne; fourth district, P. B. S. Pinchbeck; fifth district, John R. Clay; sixth district, B. F. Joubert; seventh district, C. W. Boothby; eighth district, J. B. Cooper; ninth district, J. T. Jackson; tenth district, James Longstreet; eleventh district, E. W. Pierce; twelfth district, Lucius C. Matlock; thirteenth district, W. H. Toy. Mr. John S. Walton, Administrator of Finance, is ex-officio member of the board.

The Board thus constituted, held its first meeting on Friday evening, and effected a permanent organization electing Hon. H. C. Dibble, President, and Mr. Rollins, Secretary.

The change of the Directors has caused considerable anxiety and uneasiness among the teachers of the various schools, and all their leisure hours are consumed in efforts to see the respective Directors, so as to be retained in their situations. At the same time, the Directors are besieged by hosts of applicants who are desirous of obtaining teacherships. We recommend to the Directors an early settlement of this question, and retain who to be retained and permit them to pursue their work without the uncertainty at present attending them, and relieve themselves from the annoyance of perpetual applications.

We hope that in a short time the schools will assume something of the character that the resources at command will warrant the community in expecting.

In the magnitude of the struggle between the two powerful governments, France and Prussia, in the interest manifested in the fisheries and the Alabama questions—the San Domingo annexation scheme and the Southern outrages—in the almost entire absorption of attention to these more prominent matters, the Cuban struggle nearly dwindled into utter insignificance, and was all but forgotten. But with the restoration of peace in Europe—the settlement of the fisheries dispute—the appointment of commissioners to negotiate on the Alabama Claims, and the prosecution of an inquiry into the probable advantages the country would reap from annexing Samana Bay, we can turn a little attention again to straggling Cuba. The latest reports of engagements say that the insurgents have been worsted in several places. During the fortnight preceding March 3d, it is claimed that fifty-two insurgents were killed and over four thousand persons gave in their adhesion to the Spanish Government.

The New York Herald failing to obtain anything that mere rumors of the doings of the Joint High Commission, is not disposed to "make too much of mere talk," which the Commissioners seem resolved to pass away. Lent, and beginne news-mongers with. Nothing more seems to be expected but "winning and dining" from the English Commissioners, but the United States Representatives are reminded that the eyes of forty millions of people are upon them.

Every traveler over the bridge across the New Canal at the point opposite the Half-Way House, must be grateful to Administrator Lewis for his resolution to erect lamp posts at this point, to show the spirited travelers their way on the road.

Advertisers in *THE LOUISIANIAN*, as a matter of course, receive a *quid pro quo* for their patronage, and we are glad of it.

All communications must be addressed to "Editor of the *Louisianian*," and anonymous letters must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.

We are not responsible for the opinions of our contributors.

To-day the usual Sabbath services at Straight University, Rev. Dr. Thompson, the Pastor, will officiate.

THE NEW SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

Under the amended School Law, the old ward boards of directors for the public schools of the city have been dispensed with, and the city divided into School Districts, with one director from each. The State Board of Education has made the appointments, as follows:

First district, Michael Hahn; second district, H. C. Dibble; third district, Thomas Lynne; fourth district, P. B. S. Pinchbeck; fifth district, John R. Clay; sixth district, B. F. Joubert; seventh district, C. W. Boothby; eighth district, J. B. Cooper; ninth district, J. T. Jackson; tenth district, James Longstreet; eleventh district, E. W. Pierce; twelfth district, Lucius C. Matlock; thirteenth district, W. H. Toy. Mr. John S. Walton, Administrator of Finance, is ex-officio member of the board.

The Board thus constituted, held its first meeting on Friday evening, and effected a permanent organization electing Hon. H. C. Dibble, President, and Mr. Rollins, Secretary.

The change of the Directors has caused considerable anxiety and uneasiness among the teachers of the various schools, and all their leisure hours are consumed in efforts to see the respective Directors, so as to be retained in their situations. At the same time, the Directors are besieged by hosts of applicants who are desirous of obtaining teacherships. We recommend to the Directors an early settlement of this question, and retain who to be retained and permit them to pursue their work without the uncertainty at present attending them, and relieve themselves from the annoyance of perpetual applications.

We hope that in a short time the schools will assume something of the character that the resources at command will warrant the community in expecting.

In the magnitude of the struggle between the two powerful governments, France and Prussia, in the interest manifested in the fisheries and the Alabama questions—the San Domingo annexation scheme and the Southern outrages—in the almost entire absorption of attention to these more prominent matters, the Cuban struggle nearly dwindled into utter insignificance, and was all but forgotten. But with the restoration of peace in Europe—the settlement of the fisheries dispute—the appointment of commissioners to negotiate on the Alabama Claims, and the prosecution of an inquiry into the probable advantages the country would reap from annexing Samana Bay, we can turn a little attention again to straggling Cuba. The latest reports of engagements say that the insurgents have been worsted in several places. During the fortnight preceding March 3d, it is claimed that fifty-two insurgents were killed and over four thousand persons gave in their adhesion to the Spanish Government.

The New York Herald failing to obtain anything that mere rumors of the doings of the Joint High Commission, is not disposed to "make too much of mere talk," which the Commissioners seem resolved to pass away. Lent, and beginne news-mongers with. Nothing more seems to be expected but "winning and dining" from the English Commissioners, but the United States Representatives are reminded that the eyes of forty millions of people are upon them.

Every traveler over the bridge across the New Canal at the point opposite the Half-Way House, must be grateful to Administrator Lewis for his resolution to erect lamp posts at this point, to show the spirited travelers their way on the road.

Advertisers in *THE LOUISIANIAN*, as a matter of course, receive a *quid pro quo* for their patronage, and we are glad of it.

All communications must be addressed to "Editor of the *Louisianian*," and anonymous letters must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.

We are not responsible for the opinions of our contributors.

To-day the usual Sabbath services at Straight University, Rev. Dr. Thompson, the Pastor, will officiate.

THE NEW SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

Under the amended School Law, the old ward boards of directors for the public schools of the city have been dispensed with, and the city divided into School Districts, with one director from each. The State Board of Education has made the appointments, as follows:

First district, Michael Hahn; second district, H. C. Dibble; third district, Thomas Lynne; fourth district, P. B. S. Pinchbeck; fifth district, John R. Clay; sixth district, B. F. Joubert; seventh district, C. W. Boothby; eighth district, J. B. Cooper; ninth district, J. T. Jackson; tenth district, James Longstreet; eleventh district, E. W. Pierce; twelfth district, Lucius C. Matlock; thirteenth district, W. H. Toy. Mr. John S. Walton, Administrator of Finance, is ex-officio member of the board.

The Board thus constituted, held its first meeting on Friday evening, and effected a permanent organization electing Hon. H. C. Dibble, President, and Mr. Rollins, Secretary.

The change of the Directors has caused considerable anxiety and uneasiness among the teachers of the various schools, and all their leisure hours are consumed in efforts to see the respective Directors, so as to be retained in their situations. At the same time, the Directors are besieged by hosts of applicants who are desirous of obtaining teacherships. We recommend to the Directors an early settlement of this question, and retain who to be retained and permit them to pursue their work without the uncertainty at present attending them, and relieve themselves from the annoyance of perpetual applications.

We hope that in a short time the schools will assume something of the character that the resources at command will warrant the community in expecting.

&lt;p

[CONTINUED FROM 1st PAGE]  
which was referred the following House  
bills, viz:  
House bill No. 97, an act to incorporate  
the town of St. Joseph, in the parish of  
Tensas, favorably.  
House bill No. 159, an act supplement-  
ary to an act entitled "an act to incorp-  
orate the Spring Creek Baptist Church, in  
the parish of Washington, approved  
March 15, 1860, favorably.  
House bill No. 137, an act to incorp-  
orate the Amis de l'Ordre Benevolent As-  
sociation of New Orleans, Louisiana;  
favorably.  
And recommend the passage of the fore-  
going bills.

Very respectfully,

A. W. GAULKNER,  
Chairman;  
E. F. BUCKINGHAM,  
H. DEMAS,  
HARRY LOTT,  
D. A. COCHRAN,  
MILTON MORRIS.

The Committee on Public Lands and  
Levees, through its chairman, submitted  
the following report, which was read and  
received:

Committee on Public Lands and  
Levees, New Orleans, February 9, 1871.

Dear Sirs—Your committee, to whom  
House bill No. 90 was referred, have had  
the same under consideration, and not  
finding the same feasible, and very little  
improvement on the present system,  
have voted to submit a substitute for the  
same, and recommend its passage for the  
following reasons:

The committee believes the provisions  
of this bill will command itself to every  
intelligent man in the State, and the utter  
inefficiency of the Board of Public  
Works is sufficiently demonstrated by the  
fact that notwithstanding eight million  
dollars have been appropriated for their  
use and expended by them, yet the levees  
are in little better condition to-day than  
when committed to their care.

The provisions of this bill are plain and  
equitable. A commission is formed of three  
engineers, who determine the location of all  
levees and the standard of dimensions to  
which the levees are to be built, and there-  
after to be maintained. That commission  
agrees with maps of the same, the num-  
ber of cubic yards which must be construct-  
ed, so that notwithstanding the required  
dimensions, the levees shall be of the required  
dimensions. For this work of construction  
the company receives sixty cents per cubic  
yard, not, however, in cash or its equivalent,  
but in payments of ten per cent each year  
for twenty-one years, without any principal  
being paid at the end of that time. This  
will not exceed thirty-five cents cash at the  
present condition of the State credit. The  
company, in addition to this, receives a  
fund predicated by a tax of two mills on the  
dollar annually, as a compensation for keeping  
the levees in repair up to the required  
standard, and being liable for all damages  
caused by their neglecting or failing to do  
so.

According to the estimates made by the  
engineers, and those best capable of judg-  
ing, the entire compensation will require  
from three to four mills on the dollar of tax-  
able property, and at the end of the con-  
tract from a mill to a mill and a half, forever.

In view of these reasons your committee  
recommend the adoption of the substitute  
for House bill No. 90, believing that it is the  
cheapest and most practicable means of ac-  
quiring the overflowed lands in the Missis-  
sippi Valley.

JAMES S. MATTHEWS,  
P. JONES YORKE,  
J. C. MEADOWS,  
J. A. MAHONEY,  
HENDERSON WILLIAMS,  
P. FONTELIUS,

HARRY H. STEVENS.

On motion of Mr. Matthews, of Tensas,  
the report of the committee was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Matthews, of Tensas,  
House bill No. 203, reported by the Com-  
mittee on Lands and Levees as a substitute  
for House bill No. 90, entitled an act relative  
to the Louisiana Levee Company, a cor-  
poration organized under the general laws of  
this State, constituting a body politic  
and corporate, with certain powers, privi-  
leges and franchises, and contracting with  
and corporation for the construction, main-  
tenance and repairs of certain levees, and  
providing for compensation therefor, was  
passed upon its second reading.

Mr. Matthews, of Tensas, moved that the  
rules of the House whereby the bill is com-  
piled to be considered in committee of the  
whole be suspended with voice of 35.

Upon which Messrs. Tureaud, of St.  
James, and Burch, of East Baton Rouge,  
demanded the yeas and nays with the fol-  
lowing result:

Yea: Abell, Adolphe, Antoine, Baker,  
Barber, Barrett, Barrow, Belot, Bentley,  
Bickham, Blunt, Bowen, Brewster, Brou-  
ssard, Brown, Bryan, Buchanan, Burch,  
Butler, Carr, Chachere, Cochran, Darby,  
Darinsburg, David, Demas, Dewees, Durio,  
Ellis, Faulkner, Floyd, Fontenier, Gaddis,  
Gardner, W. Harper, Hempstead, Hyams,  
Kearson, Kenna, Killen, LaSaliniere, Llambias,  
Lott, J. B. Lott, Lynch, Mahoney, Marie,  
Marvin, Matthews, McCarty, Morris, Murray,  
Nelson, Ong, Opiatek, Quinn, Raby, Riley,  
Ringgold, Sartain, Schumacher, Souer, Stanton,  
Tatum, Tureaud, Ulman, Verrett, Wands,  
Washington, of Concordia, Waters, E. Williams,  
Wilson, Worrall, Yorke, Young—35.

Nay: Bentley, Brewster, Bryan, Buck-  
ingham, P. Harper, Meadows, Smith, St. Martin,  
and Sartain, Schumacher, Souer, Stanton

Stevens, Stinson, Tatum, Thompson, Tou-  
noir, Ullman, Verrett, Wands, Washington,  
of Assumption, Washington, of Concordia,  
Waters, Wheyley, E. Williams, H. Wil-  
liams, Wilson, Worrall, Yorke, Young—95.

The rules were suspended and the bill was  
ordered to be considered section by sec-  
tion.

Section first was read and adopted.

Section second was read and adopted.

The third section was read and adopted.

The fourth section was read and adopted.

Section five was read and adopted.

The sixth section was read and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Hempstead, of Iber-  
ville, the bill as amended was adopted as a  
whole.

The bill was considered as engrossed.

Under a suspension of the constitutional  
rule the bill was placed upon its third read-  
ing.

Upon its final passage the yeas and nays  
were demanded by Messrs. Carr, of De Soto  
and Burch, of East Baton Rouge, with the  
following result:

Yea: Abell, Adolphe, Antoine, Baker,  
Barker, Barrett, Barrow, Belot, Bentley,  
Bickham, Blunt, Bowen, Brewster, Brou-  
ssard, Brown, Buchanan, Burch, But-  
ler, Carr, Chachere, Cochran, Darby,  
Darinsburg, David, Demas, Dewees, Durio,  
Ellis, Faulkner, Floyd, Fontenier, Gaddis,  
Gardner, W. Harper, Hempstead, Hyams,  
Kearson, Kenna, Killen, LaSaliniere, Llambias,  
Lott, J. B. Lott, Lynch, Mahoney, Marie,  
Marvin, Matthews, McCarty, Morris, Murray,  
Nelson, Ong, Opiatek, Quinn, Raby, Riley,  
Ringgold, Sartain, Schumacher, Souer, Stanton,  
Tatum, Tureaud, Ulman, Verrett, Wands,  
Washington, of Concordia, Waters, E. Williams,  
Wilson, Worrall, Yorke, Young—35.

Nay: Bentley, Brewster, Bryan, Buck-  
ingham, P. Harper, Meadows, Smith, St. Martin,  
and Sartain, Schumacher, Souer, Stanton

Washington, of Concordia, Waters, E. Williams,  
Worrall, Yorke, Young—95.

And the bill was passed notwithstanding  
the veto of the Governor.

[Mr. Lynch, of Iberville in the chair.]

On motion of Mr. Garstkamp, of

Jefferson, the order of the day was post-  
poned for one hour.

The House, on motion of Mr. Garstkamp  
of Jefferson, resolved itself into com-  
mittee of the whole.

[Mr. Davidson of Livingston in the  
chair.]

After consideration of bills referred to  
it, the committee rose, and the Speaker  
resumed the chair.

The committee, through its chairman,  
reported that the committee had consid-  
ered House bill No. 201, an act for the  
relief of Polycarpe Forti, and recom-  
mended that it do not pass.

The bill was considered as engrossed.

Under a suspension of the constitutional  
rule the bill was placed upon its third read-  
ing.

House bill No. 143, an act for the  
relief of the William Tell Hook and  
Ladder Fire Company of the parish of

Jefferson, and recommended that the  
bill do not pass.

House bill No. 200, an act for the  
relief of the Protector Fire Company No. 2  
of the Sixth District of the city of New  
Orleans, and recommended that it do not  
pass.

House bill No. 88, an act to incorporate  
the Young Men's Mercantile Library  
Association of New Orleans, and to grant  
State aid for the same, and recommended  
that it do not pass.

House bill No. 72, an act for the relief  
of C. H. Remick, Tax Collector of the  
parish of Vermilion, and recommended  
its passage.

The House agreed with the unfavorable  
report of the committee on House bills  
Nos. 201, 143, 200 and 88, and further  
consideration of the bills was indefinitely  
postponed.

Upon motion of Mr. Carr, of De Soto,  
House bill No. 72 was considered as en-  
grossed.

The constitutional rule was then sus-  
pended, the bill placed upon its third  
reading, and final passage. Its title  
adopted, and it was ordered to be sent to  
the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. Barrett, of Orleans, moved an adjourn-  
ment until seven o'clock P. M.

Mr. Yorke, of Carroll, moved to amend  
the bill to adjourn until twelve o'clock to-mor-  
row.

Mr. Johnson, of Orleans, offered as a  
substitute that the House do adjourn until  
ten o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

Carried.

[The Speaker resumed the chair.]

Mr. Dewees, of De Soto, under a  
suspension of the rules, called up Senate  
bill No. 16, an act creating the parish of  
Red River.

The bill was placed upon its first  
reading.

Mr. Dewees, of De Soto, moved that  
the bill be referred to a special com-  
mittee to be composed of the Represen-  
tatives of the parishes of Natchitoches,  
Red River, and Sabine.

Carried.

[The Speaker resumed the chair.]

Mr. Yorke, of Carroll, moved to amend  
the bill to adjourn until twelve o'clock to-mor-  
row.

Mr. Johnson, of Orleans, offered as a  
substitute that the House do adjourn until  
ten o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

Carried.

[The Speaker resumed the chair.]

Mr. Yorke, of Carroll, moved to amend  
the bill to adjourn until twelve o'clock to-mor-  
row.

Mr. Johnson, of Orleans, offered as a  
substitute that the House do adjourn until  
ten o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

Carried.

[The Speaker resumed the chair.]

Mr. Yorke, of Carroll, moved to amend  
the bill to adjourn until twelve o'clock to-mor-  
row.

Mr. Johnson, of Orleans, offered as a  
substitute that the House do adjourn until  
ten o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

Carried.

[The Speaker resumed the chair.]

Mr. Yorke, of Carroll, moved to amend  
the bill to adjourn until twelve o'clock to-mor-  
row.

Mr. Johnson, of Orleans, offered as a  
substitute that the House do adjourn until  
ten o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

Carried.

[The Speaker resumed the chair.]

Mr. Yorke, of Carroll, moved to amend  
the bill to adjourn until twelve o'clock to-mor-  
row.

Mr. Johnson, of Orleans, offered as a  
substitute that the House do adjourn until  
ten o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

Carried.

[The Speaker resumed the chair.]

Mr. Yorke, of Carroll, moved to amend  
the bill to adjourn until twelve o'clock to-mor-  
row.

Mr. Johnson, of Orleans, offered as a  
substitute that the House do adjourn until  
ten o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

Carried.

[The Speaker resumed the chair.]

Mr. Yorke, of Carroll, moved to amend  
the bill to adjourn until twelve o'clock to-mor-  
row.

Mr. Johnson, of Orleans, offered as a  
substitute that the House do adjourn until  
ten o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

Carried.

[The Speaker resumed the chair.]

Mr. Yorke, of Carroll, moved to amend  
the bill to adjourn until twelve o'clock to-mor-  
row.

Mr. Johnson, of Orleans, offered as a  
substitute that the House do adjourn until  
ten o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

Carried.

[The Speaker resumed the chair.]

Mr. Yorke, of Carroll, moved to amend  
the bill to adjourn until twelve o'clock to-mor-  
row.

Mr. Johnson, of Orleans, offered as a  
substitute that the House do adjourn until  
ten o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

Carried.

[The Speaker resumed the chair.]

Mr. Yorke, of Carroll, moved to amend  
the bill to adjourn until twelve o'clock to-mor-  
row.

Mr. Johnson, of Orleans, offered as a  
substitute that the House do adjourn until  
ten o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

Carried.

[The Speaker resumed the chair.]

Mr. Yorke, of Carroll, moved to amend  
the bill to adjourn until twelve o'clock to-mor-  
row.

Mr. Johnson, of Orleans, offered as a  
substitute that the House do adjourn until  
ten o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

Carried.

[The Speaker resumed the chair.]

Mr. Yorke, of Carroll, moved to amend  
the bill to adjourn until twelve o'clock to-mor-  
row.

Mr. Johnson, of Orleans, offered as a  
substitute that the House do adjourn until  
ten o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

Carried.

[The Speaker resumed the chair.]

Mr. Yorke, of Carroll, moved to amend  
the bill to adjourn until twelve o'clock to-mor-  
row.

Mr. Johnson, of Orleans, offered as a  
substitute that the House do adjourn until  
ten o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

Carried.

[The Speaker resumed the chair.]

Mr. Yorke, of Carroll, moved to amend  
the bill to adjourn until twelve o'clock to-mor-  
row.

Mr. Johnson, of Orleans, offered as a  
substitute that the House do adjourn until  
ten o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

Carried.

[The Speaker resumed the chair.]

Mr. Yorke, of Carroll, moved to amend  
the bill to adjourn until twelve o'clock to-mor-  
row.

Mr





## SUPPLEMENT TO THE LOUISIANIAN.

Senate bill No. 152, to be entitled an act to incorporate the Alexandria, Homer and Fulton Railroad Company, and to grant State aid thereto, being the special order of the day, was taken up.

Mr. Blackman moved to amend the bill by striking out the name of Felix Lewis, and inserting in lieu thereof, J. C. Meadows; also, to strike out the name of J. C. Baker, and insert in lieu thereof, A. J. Russell; which was adopted.

The bill was further amended by striking out the words: "In order to connect with any other railroad." Also to insert after the word "railroad" and before the words "as it" the words "so as to connect with any railroad being now constructed nearest its southern terminus."

The bill was adopted, as amended and considered engrossed for a third reading.

The constitutional rule was further suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill read its third and last time, and finally adopted with its title.

Mr. Coupland called up Senate bill No. 109, to be entitled an act to incorporate the town of Breaux Bridge, in the parish of St. Martin, and to regulate the same.

The bill was considered engrossed for third reading.

The constitutional rule was further suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill read its third and last time, and finally adopted with its title.

Mr. Lewis called up Senate bill No. 99, which was read.

On motion of Mr. Lewis the bill was referred to the Committee on Parishes and Parish Boundaries, and ordered printed.

Mr. Hunsaker called up House bill No. 204.

It passed its first reading.

The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill read its third and last time, and finally adopted with its title.

Mr. Ray called up Senate bill No. 148, to be entitled an act for the recusation by the defendants in suits filed in the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth district courts for the parish of Orleans, and prescribing the duties of clerks in such cases.

On motion of Mr. Ray, insert after the word "caused" in the third line from the end of the first section, the following: "In which the Eighth District Court is given exclusive jurisdiction, in which cases this act shall not apply." And strike out the beginning of that section.

The bill was read, the amendment adopted, and the bill considered engrossed for a third reading.

The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill read its third and last time, and finally adopted with its title.

Mr. Thompson called up House bill No. 106, to be entitled an act to authorize the people of the parish of Livingston to change the location of their courthouse, and to locate the same by a vote of the people thereupon.

And with amendments in

House bill No. 10, to be entitled an act to extend the limits of the corporation of the town of Minden, and to give the corporate authorities thereof the exclusive control of the license and sale of intoxicating liquors within said limits, and the disposition of the revenue therefrom.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. Pinchbeck presented a petition from the River Pilots' Benevolent Association, a duly incorporated body under the laws of this State, and domiciled in New Orleans, asking for relief.

Mr. Pinchbeck presented a petition from the Board of Metropolitan Police of New Orleans, which was ordered printed in the journal of the Senate.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened:

Your memorialists beg leave to respectfully represent, that on the third day of March, 1870, the Legislature passed an act over the veto of the Governor in words and figures as follows:

"No. 72.  
"An act for the relief of the officers and members of the Metropolitan Police."

WHEREAS, Owing to the great opposition shown by the different city officials of the cities of New Orleans, Jefferson, Carrollton, Algiers, Gretna, and the parish of St. Bernard, the Metropolitan Police were forced to receive warrants for their salaries instead of currency, as required by law, thereby causing the said police to lose the enormous discount of thirty per cent on the dollar; therefore

The President ordered the lobbies to be cleared.

Executive session being raised, on motion of Mr. O'Hara the Senate voted to adjourn till twelve o'clock M. to-morrow.

The President then announced that the Senate had adjourned until the fourteenth instant, at twelve o'clock M.

CHARLES H. MERRITT,

Secretary of the Senate.

Thirty-Seventh Day's Session.

Senate Chamber.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1871.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Hon. O. J. Dunn, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate; Messrs. Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Blackman, Bowman, Butler, Campbell, Coupland, Dainger, Fish, Futch, Gallay, Harris, Harwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Jenkins, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, McMillen, Noland, O'Hara, Pierce, Pinchbeck, Ragin, Ray, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Thompson, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—36.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Thompson.

The minutes of the previous day's session were corrected and then reading dispensed with.

House of Representatives, Office of Chief Clerk, New Orleans, February 14, 1871.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

GENTLEMEN—I am directed by the House to ask concurrence of the Senate in the following:

House bill No. 43, an act entitled an act to regulate the practice of dentistry within the State of Louisiana, and protect the public against evils of chelationism.

And No. 205, an act relative to the Louisiana Levee Company, a corporation organized under the general laws of the State, constituting it a body politic and

corporate; with certain powers, privileges and franchises, contracting with the said corporation for the construction, maintenance and repair of certain levees, and providing for compensation thereof.

Also to to inform the Senate that the House has passed a bill, entitled an act to incorporate the Louisiana Land Company, and Loan and Savings Bank; over the Governor's veto by a vote of yeas 85, nays 8, two-thirds of the members present voting in the affirmative.

Respectfully.

WILLIAM VIGERS,

Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

MESSAGE TO THE HOUSE.

The Secretary presented to the House for its consideration the following entitled bill, viz:

Senate joint resolution No. 12, granting leave of absence to Thomas Reverb, Parish Judge of the parish of Concordia.

Senate Bill No. 91, to be entitled an act to amend and re-enact an act entitled "an act to incorporate Harmony Fire Company No. 1, of the town of Franklin, parish of St. Mary," approved February 28, 1859.

Senate bill No. 140, to be entitled an act to authorize Antoine Lecomte Hertzog to assume the name of Ambrose Hertzog Lecomte.

And notified that honorable body that the Senate had concurred in the following House bills, viz:

House bill No. 6, to be entitled an act to amend article nine hundred and fifteen of the Civil Code, and to provide for the descent of community property in certain cases.

House bill No. 109, to be entitled an act to authorize the people of the parish of Livingston to change the location of their courthouse, and to locate the same by a vote of the people thereupon.

House bill No. 10, to be entitled an act to extend the limits of the corporation of the town of Minden, and to give the corporate authorities thereof the exclusive control of the license and sale of intoxicating liquors within said limits, and the disposition of the revenue therefrom.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. Pinchbeck presented a petition from the River Pilots' Benevolent Association, a duly incorporated body under the laws of this State, and domiciled in New Orleans, asking for relief.

Mr. Pinchbeck presented a petition from the Board of Metropolitan Police of New Orleans, which was ordered printed in the journal of the Senate.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened:

Your memorialists beg leave to respectfully represent, that on the third day of March, 1870, the Legislature passed an act over the veto of the Governor in words and figures as follows:

"No. 72.  
"An act for the relief of the officers and members of the Metropolitan Police."

WHEREAS, Owing to the great opposition shown by the different city officials of the cities of New Orleans, Jefferson, Carrollton, Algiers, Gretna, and the parish of St. Bernard, the Metropolitan Police were forced to receive warrants for their salaries instead of currency, as required by law, thereby causing the said police to lose the enormous discount of thirty per cent on the dollar; therefore

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened. That the Board of Metropolitan Police (immediately after the passage of this act) be and is hereby authorized to pay (in warrants) to each officer and member of said police thirty per cent on each warrant issued to said officers and members of said police, for the fiscal year of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, except those hereinafter named.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc. That any officer or member who has not served on said police for six months during the year 1869, or those who have been dishonorably discharged, or have resigned, shall not be entitled to any said appropriation made in this act.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, etc. That any officer or member who has not served on said police for six months during the year 1869, or those who have been dishonorably discharged, or have resigned, shall not be entitled to any said appropriation made in this act.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, etc. That in case of the death of any officer or member of the said police, his heirs shall be entitled to all the benefits of this act for the year 1869.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, etc. That all laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act be, and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) MORTIMER CARR,

Secretary of the House of Representatives.

O. J. DUNN,

Lieutenant Governor and President of

the Senate.

GENTLEMEN—I am directed by the House to ask concurrence of the Senate in the following:

House bill No. 43, an act entitled an act to regulate the practice of dentistry within the State of Louisiana, and protect the public against evils of chelationism.

And No. 205, an act relative to the

Louisiana Levee Company, a corporation

organized under the general laws of the

State, constituting it a body politic and

the Senate.

A true copy:

(Signed) GEO. E. BOYER,

Secretary of State.

The board believed it was clearly the intention of the Legislature, in passing this act, to compensate all worthy and meritorious officers for losses sustained on warrants, issued to them during the year 1869; but that it was not the intention to grant this compensation to men who, by their own misbehavior, had been dismissed the force during the year, or who had resigned prior to the passage of the act.

Acting under such belief, the board immediately after the act became a law, submitted the same to their attorney for an opinion as to its meaning and construction, which is given in the following communication:

Office or Board, New Orleans, March 11, 1870.

Honorable Finance Committee, Board of Metropolitan Police.

I have the honor to answer the questions propounded in your communication of the instant, as follows:

In order to be able to obtain the benefits of the act entitled "an act for the relief of officers and members of the Metropolitan Police," the following requirements are essential:

The claimant should have been in the service of the Metropolitan Police at the time of the passage of this act, and he should have served six months during the year 1869.

Those who have been dishonorably discharged after having rendered service during six months in the year 1869, are also entitled to the benefits of this act.

The heirs of those who have died in the service of the Metropolitan Police, after having rendered service during six months of the year 1869, are also entitled to the benefits of this act.

Those who have been dishonorably discharged, or have resigned, at any time before the passage of the act, are not entitled to the benefits of this act.

Respectfully,

(Signed) E. F. PILLEU,

Attorney of the Board.

Under the above construction of the law, the board proceeded to audit the accounts, and direct the issuance of warrants to those whom they deemed entitled to the sum of one hundred and seventy thousand five hundred and sixty dollars and ninety-nine cents (\$170,479.99).

But numerous suits have subsequently been instituted in the Sixth District Court (Judge W. H. Cooley), against the board, by the members of the police force, who had served six months during the fiscal year of 1869, but who had resigned or been dismissed before the passage of the act, and whom the framers of the law referred to clearly deemed exempted from the benefits thereof, upon which judgment has been rendered and payment ordered under decisions of Judge Cooley, on June 29, 1870, and January 23, 1871. (Copy of decision of January 23 appended, marked A.)

These judgments amount to a total of ninety-eight cases, involving a sum of \$21,289.97, and costs, which are \$1323.90; but the amount involved in each separate case being below the sum of five hundred dollars, the judgments of the Sixth District Court were, final, and no appeal could be taken; therefore the board has been compelled, after consultation with their attorney, to issue warrants for the amount.

Further, that notice has been served upon the board of twelve additional suits now pending in the same court, filed February 4, involving a sum of \$21,213, which does not yet end the list, thus imposing upon the tax-payers of the Metropolitan Police district, the additional burden of thousand of dollars, ordered by the fiscal year 1869, and not for six months previously.

It seems to me so plain that Judge Dibble's construction is the correct one that I have often wondered how his predecessor on the bench could have decided otherwise.

The act No. 72 has none of the features of an act investigating the board with legislative or discretionary powers; even if the body of the act left room for doubt as to its meaning, the preamble would explain any ambiguity. But, in my opinion, there is no necessity to recur to this. The expression "may" in the law refers to the assessment to be made, with a view of obtaining funds additional and not to the right to the thirty per cent additional subject, however, to the exceptions mentioned. He did not consider the act as conferring discretionary powers upon the board, but as being strictly speaking mandatory, and imposing a purely ministerial duty.

It seems to me so plain that Judge Dibble's construction is the correct one that I have often wondered how his predecessor on the bench could have decided otherwise.

The same expression is used in the original Metropolitan Police act, to confer the power to raise funds, but this was not intended to leave it discretionary with the board to fix the salary of the officers and men.

It is urged that petitioner had either resigned or been dismissed the force previous to the passage of the law of the third of March, 1870. The evidence shows that plaintiff was on the fiscal year 1869, and not for six months previously. A resolution or dismissal subsequent to the expiration of the fiscal year 1869, does not, in my opinion, deprive the police from the benefits of the act.

The additional compensation was not intended for services rendered or losses suffered up to the passage of the law of the third of March, 1870; but merely for services rendered and losses sustained by discount of warrants during the fiscal year of 1869.

This is the law stated in express terms. It would be a vicious interpretation to hold that under a statute conferring professionally a benefit for losses during a certain fixed period, the conduct of the grantee, long after the time when he incurred the loss, could be investigated with a view to defeat his claim. It is more than reasonable, it is just and proper, and his merit and deservit should be coextensive in point of time; or, in other words, that he is indemnified only for the losses suffered during 1869, that misconduct will deprive him of the bounty must have occurred during that year.

The plaintiff is entitled to judgment.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. Pierce:

Of a bill to be entitled an act to provide for the unsettled floating debt, and estimated deficiencies of the revenue of the city of New Orleans for the years 1870 and 1871, and to authorize the issue of bonds for the said purpose.

By Mr. Antoine:

Of a bill to be entitled an act to ratify and confirm a compromise made between the city of Shreveport and the assignees and representatives of the Shreveport Town Company in relation to property in said city known as the batteau property, and to satisfy an ordinance of the Mayor and Trustees of said city, adopted January 21, 1871.

Such a course would be observed of our principles as Republicans, the fundamental idea of true republicanism being the greatest good of the greatest number, and tending rather to that centralization which is the base of all